ROME AND THE NEW REGIME.

Social Disunion at the Centre of Italian Royalism.

Prince Humbert Frowned on by the Roman Aristocracy-The Shadow of the Excommunication on the Children of the King-Preparing for the Carnival-Brilliant Scene in the Hunting Field-American and English Ladies on the Campagna-Political Support of Legitimate Rule in France-The Army and Postal Service.

Roug, Feb. 5, 1871. The line of demarkation between the partisans of the past and the present regime in the Eternal City ecoming more distinct, instead of fainter, every day. Hitherto it has been chiefly observable in the taking or refusing of service under Victor Emmanuel; the taking or refusing of the oath of fidelity required in such cases; paying visits at the Vatican instead of the Quirinal, or vice versa; assisting at or abstaining from liberal or clerical demonstrations; contributing to the inundation fund instead of the obolus of St. Peter, or the contrary; and, in short, giving unmistakable public evidences of political opinion.

THE "BEST SOCIETY" RECOMING DIVIDED. But now society is dragged into the party war, and hostile chroniclers are busily reckoning up how many members of the Roman aristocracy were or were not present at such or such an entertainment at which the Prince or Princess of Pielmont were

Such was the case on the occasion of the grand ball given by Prince Doria, at which their Royal Highnesses were received by Prince Dorla at the foot of the grand staircase, which was magnificently decorated with beautiful flowers from the Prince's Pamphili villa. The National Guard's band played in the great ballroom, but the throne room, with the renowned patutings by Poussin was closed. Prince Dorm's son, Don Gianetto, opened the ball with the Princess Margaret, who selected the Marquis Gavotti for the second quadrille, and danced the first waltz with the Marquis Calabrini, and the second with Mr. William Grant, known to most American visitors to Rome as a partner in the panking firm of Messrs.

Her Royal Highness concluded the ball by dancing the cotilion with the Count della Somaglia, a Milanuse nobleman, who is the husband of Prince Doria's second daughter, alternating a figure occasionally with the Prussian Ambassador, Count d'Arnim.

The entertainment was most brilliant, except by the absence of what the clerical party term the "flower of the Roman aristocracy," who are designated, on the other hand, by the liberals as "fusty bigots, ignorant and intolerant adherents of the Vatican;" and so we go on, counting up on every occasion which party cuts the best figure in the de mensiration.

A FROWN FROM THE SANCTUARY-THE DAN OF EX-

Sunday morning the Cardinal Vicar really prevented the Prince and Princess from hearing mass in the Quirinal palace. His Eminence unconsecrated-if such an expression may be allowed-the Pauline chapel in the Apostolic residence and closed the neighboring church of the Sacramental nuns, and moreover it was reported that orders had been given for divine service to be suspended in any church in the city the moment their Royal High nesses (being excommunicated persons) should pre sent themselves to attend mass. But there are churches in Rome under special patronage, such as that of St. Agnes, in the Piazza Navona, which be longs to the Doria Pamphili family. Prince Humbert and Princess Marguerite were not obliged to pass a festival of obligation without hearing mass. Prince Deria received their Royal Highnesses at the door of the church and conducted them to the chape dedicated to St. Agnes, where spiendid prie-dieux

dedicated to St. Agnes, where spiendid prie-dieux were prepared for them, and their own chaplain, the Canon Ansin, cetebrated mass, the Canon Ansin, cetebrated mass, workers and princess whether excomanificated or not, were imade the objects of an overwhelming demonstration on the Pracian premende, which beautiful resort was so crowded with equipages and pedestrians that the royal carriage was frequently brought to a standstill, and the Princess, who was tastefully dressed in black velvet, with rose-colored velvet bonnet and white crape vell, was quite pale with fatigue or agitation at having so continually to respond to the enlinesiastic displays of respect and affection poured forth by the serried crowds of spectators.

A degree of outside or street popularity is being rapidy acquired by the future King and Queen of Iraly. Prince Humbert has been visiting hospitals, riding after the fox hounds in the campagna and maying his respects to the venerable old blind Duke of Sermoneta, and the Princess has been receiving very many ladies and gentlemen, inspecting schools,

of Sermoneta, and the Princess has been receiving very many lades and gentlemen, inspecting schools, accepting serenades and visiting the ancient monuments of the Eternal City.

"Right about Face."

General La Marmora, of the Italian army, leaves Rome this evening for Florence, heartily glad, no doubt, to have finished his arduous duties as Royal Lieutenant, and Prince Doria accompanies him, equally glad to get rid of his municipal functions, although about to undertake those of member of the Italian Senate.

Hallan Senate.

WIL NOT BE COMPORTED.

Father Hyacinthe's appeal to the Catholic bishops "to put a stop to the present evils of the Church."

was reproduced by the Roman journal Liberta of the 2-th uit; but the Royal Procurator very indiscretely ordered the confiscation of the journal in appearance.

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Father Hyacinthe's language is certainly rather

was reproduced by the Roman journal Liberta of the 2sta hit; but the Royal Procurator very indiscretely ordered the confiscation of the journal in consequence.

Father Hyacuthe's language is certainly rather anneasured, as he terms the Ecumenical Council "a deutsion and a snare;" but as all the other journals that published his address were left inmodested the attack upon the Liberta, an excellent, moderate liberal paper, has already given rise to parliamentary interpellations which have not been satisfactorily answered by Miniscrs.

The inscription of young men occur in 1860 and 1851 for the initiary conscription of the King's government is proceeding satisfactorily.

PREFARING FOR THE CARNIVAL.

The cardival can hardly finit be be brilland. It is the "first free" litelian carnival of Rome, and it is the "first free" litelian carnival of Rome, and it is the first sport that a streng than the control of sight-seers of the street of the stre

Heans, the "Whites" the royalists. Several very noble and inducatial families persist in showing their animosity to the present government in a neity spitcial way, which does not rulse them in the pub-

The political reactionists of Rome have raised a new war cry during the last few days. It is "long live Henry V." They hope that the Duc de Chambord win ascend the throne of France and despatch an army of French soldiers into Italy to fight for the Pope it necessary.

pe if necessary. The Prossian Minister here—I mean the Minister The Prassian Minister here—I mean the Minister of the German emptre—has shown the greatest anxiety to be accredited to the Court of Victor Emmanuel, and has been madiging in long and friendly conversations with the Frince and Princess, both publicly and privately. The American Minister seems to be following in the same track, and great is the delight of the young couple who are called upon to do the honors of the throne in this festive

A medal has been struck commemorating the arrival of Victor Erumanuel 1s Rome on New Year's Eve. Copies are to be sold at five frames aplece for the benefit of the superors by the mundation. On eside of the medal is the head of Victor Emmanuel, on the other an inscription in Italian, telling, how the king came to Rome on the 1st December, 1870, "to console and assist life people." This is the third of four great ontes—September 29, 1870, the siege of Rome; October 2, 1870, the phebiseite of the Roman States; December 33, 1870, the arrival of Victor Emmanuel in Rome, and January 22, 1871, the arrival of Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita. The fifth date will be that of the triumphal entry of the King. "IN MEMORIAM."

The first date will be that of the triangular entry of the King.

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT CHRONOLOGICAL EVENT.

A number of 'Post Office cleriss—between thirty and lorly—have been dismissed because they would not take the oath of allegiance to the Imilian government, and to console themselves they invited each other to a dimer of condoience. In their belief the sixth great date will be the expulsion of the Halban troops from Rome. The Post Office has great need of a change of some sort, for letters are lost or missiand every day, and people are advised to send them off unpaid, as they are likely to be stolen for the value of the stamp and can be traced from town to town; but whether this change will be brought about by the dismissal of thirty or forty officers remains to be seen. mains to be se-

AMED AND INDUSTRIOUS.

I must not conclude without reterring to the two processmanous which have been posted on the waits during the last few days—one by Prince Humbert, the other the grant of Garda. The first is addressed to the officers and southers of the garrison, the second to the inhabitants of Rome. The Prince states that he des not mean to address words of encouragement to his troops, because cacouragement is not needed; but he wishes to remind them that, in order to maintain their dear native land in a position worthy of its new destinies, an army is required which shall be at once well disciplined and solidity compact. ARMED AND INDUSTRIOUS. Solidiy compact.
Signor Gadda states that he has come to Rome to make preparations for the speedy removal of the capital of Italy to the banks of the Tiber. These proclamations have given the greatest satisfaction.

THE OLD STORY.

Inicide of Major Snell, of Newburg-Disappointed Affection the Cause-Disgusted With Life at Twenty-five.

NEWBURG, Feb. 24, 1871. The HERALD of to-day contains an account of the suicide, at the Ringham House, Philadelphia, of Major Warren T. Sneil, of Newburg, and states that the deceased had assigned no cause, in the note which he left there, for the commission of the rash act. The night previous to the sad occurrence, however, he wrote two letters to triends in Newburg, in which he states the reasons which had induced him to hurry into the eternal world untidden. One of these letters-directed to Mr. G. Fred, Wiltsie, a gentleman high in office in the Masonic order here—is quite lengthy, and enters into the details matters of business, &c., he wished to have attended to after his death. At the close, by way of postscript, he charges the recipient not to allow the letter to be published. While respecting the wishes of the misguided young man in regard to suppressing the letter as a whole, the friends have tacoght it not improper that the following statements should be given to the public. Major Suell avows his determination to destroy his life, and is especially anxious that his friends shall not think the act was committed in fit of temporary insanity. Says he, "I was NEVER SANER IN ALL MY LIFE."

He goes on to state that he is nearly alone in the world-father, mother, sister, three brothers, all dead, and the only near relative he has in the world is a sister, living at East Bridgewater, Mass. He says, further, that for a year past he has suffered what only those who have suffered in a similar way can know anything about, and intimates that perhaps he could consent to live if "one" -whom his friend has no acquaintance with now and will possiexpressed a desire that, if there were nothing in the bly never know-had looked upon aim with favor. He expressed a desire that, if there were nothing in the law of Masonry forbidding the paying of the last sad rites of the order to the remains of suicides, his lodge should charge itself with the care of his body and pary it with its mainly at East Bridgewater. If this however, could not be done he was careless as to the disposition of his remains. He closes the letter by saying that he carneaty desires the success and prosperity of the Masonic Brotherhood, sends his regards to a number of his Newburg Friends, and "hopes to meet them in some brighter land, it such as he may obtain entrance there."

The other letter sent here was a simple message of farewell, with some directions for the disposal of his effects here.

Major Sneh, though only twenty-five years of age, had already attained considerable prominence in Masonic, military and musical circles here, and his unitimely demise has created a profound impression in this commanity. He served for several years in the recent civil war in a Massachusetts regiment, and was

the recent civil war in a Massachusetts regiment, and was
and one taken prisoner. The Southern soldier who became his captor now resides in New York city, and the most corduit relations have existed between the two since the war. One of the wounds received was in the right lung, and from the effects of this Major Shell continued to suffer at intervals. Only a few days before his death he was attacked with lung hemorrhage, and remarked that he "expected it would carry him of one of these days."

THE DEPRESSION OF MIND arising from this cause is thought to have been one of the motives for the suicidal set. At the time of his death he head the office of Grigade Inspector of the Twenty-second Brigade, New York State National Guard, with rank of major, to which he had recently been promoted. He was organist of the American Reformed church and several of the Massonic lodges, chapters and commanderies. About a year ago he became a communicant of the American Reformed church.

At the meeting of King Solomon's Council R. and

year ago he became a communicant of the American Reformed church.

At the meeting of King Solomon's Council R. and S. M., held last evening. Messrs, G. Frederick Witt-ste, G. W. Leonard and Herman King were ap-pointed a committee to proceed to Philadelphia and execute the wishes of the deceased in regard to the disposition of his remains.

THE SING TRACEDY.

Condition of the Murderer and Would-Be Suicice-Negligence of the Authorities.

Contrary to all expectation and to the expresse opinions of surgical attendants, Jacob Levenburger, who shot and killed Frederica Meyer, and whose subsequent attempt on his own life, at Sing Sing, on the 14th instant, were duly chronicled in the HERALD, is still alive, and to all appearance is in a fair way of recovery. The bullet, which entered the centre of the murderer's foretead, has not been extracted, nor has its precise location been ascertained although every modern appurance known to surgery has been utilized in endeavoring to trace the course of

whom to surgery case been utilized in endeavoring to trace the course of THE BERATIC MISSILE.

While occasionally suffering from pains in his head, Lenenburger sits up most of the day, converses freely and eats his meals regularly. Strange as it may appear this man, who stands charged with the highest crime known to the law, has not yet been given over to the custody of the Sherif of Westchester county, but is still occupying quarters at a hotel in the village of Sing Sing. As Lenenburger was apparently dying when the inquest was held on the body of his victim Coroner Smith deemed it inexpedient to make out a commitment; but on learning of his counters for his committal and forwarded them on the 22nd linst to the constantle baving Leuenburger in charge.

THE YORKVILLE GYPSIES.

Charged With Passing Counterreit Money. Yesterday afternoon Captain Gunner, of the Ninecenth precinct, received information that counter feit United States Treasury notes, of twos and twenties, were being passed on storekeepers on Third avenue. He received the description of a

Third avenue. He received the description of a man who was distinguished from a common workman only by his vest, on which were about ten sliver quarter dollars used as buttons.

The Captain and his detective, Lambrecht, went to the horse market, in Sixty-fith street, where they arrested Joseph Lovell, a gypsy and one of a tribe now camping in Sixty-first street and Fourth avenue. This man was subsequently identified by John Doyle, of 946 Third avenue, on whom he passed a very fair maitation of a two dollar counterfeit on the St. Nicholas National Bank. A twenty dollar bill of the same description was passed on another store-keeper, but his name was not learned. Lovell was furned over to the United States authorities by Justice Bixby, who also held a comrade of the prisoner's, named John Costello, to ball in \$506 te answer for interfering in the arrest and attempting to strike Captain Geouer.

RELIGIOUS.

Services To-Day. Rev. Dr. McVicker will preach in the Church of the Holy Light, Seventh avenue, this morning, and Rev. Dr. Locke, of Chicago, in the evening. At the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Triuity, Twenty-first street, the pastor, Rev. G. F. Krotel, will preach morning and evening.

William H. Pendieton will this evening repeat his discourse, 'Shall New York be Shaken by God's Revival Power?" in the Fifty-third street Bap-

key, Dr. Sanderson will preach this morning in Lexington avenue church, corner of Forty-ixth street, and Rev. Dr. Cheever in the evening to the Church of the Puritans on "Discerning by the Spirit."

Rev. Dr. Wescott will preach in Plymouth Baptist church, Fifty-first street, this morning and evening. Baptizing in the evening. The union revival meeting now being held by the Plymouth Baptist church and the Fifty-third street church will be continued. Rev. Merrill Richardson preaches morning and evening in the New England Congregational church.

This evening subject will be "The Resurrection." Rev. J. M. Pailman will preach at the Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth street, this morning and evening.

Rev. C. S. Harrower preaches morning and even ing in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopai caurch.

The Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., will preach in the Memorial church of Bishop Wainwright, West Eleventh street and Waverley place, this evening. The Woman's Union Missionary Society will hold a public meeting this evening at St. Ann's church (Rev. Dr. Schenck's), Brooklyn, and addresses will

be made by Rev. Drs. Schenck, Prime, Mattack,

Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach this morning at the Fifth Universalist church, Plimpton Building, and in the evening in the Universalist church corher of Bieecker and Downing streets, on "The New

"The Sufferings of the Soul, the Effect of Sm and the Evidences of the Lord's Mercy," will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. Chauncey Glies this evening at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) church, Thirty-fifth street. Morning worship at eleven o'clock.

Lent services will be held every Sunday evening during the season in St. Ann's church, East Twelfth street. This evening Rev. Thomas S. Preston will preach on "The End of God in the Creation of Man. A series of sermons will also be derivered each Wednesday evening during Lent by Rev. Mr. Proston.

The members of the Jerome Hopkins Orpheonist Free Choir Schools will give sacred musical concerts this morning and evening in Grace chapel, Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Chora services in the Free Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth street, this morning, afternoon and evening. Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach this morn-

ing, in the Church of the Messiah, on "The Christian Idea of Punishment, Here and Hereafter," Services

Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach this morning in Christ Church, and in the evening Rev. H. L. E. Pratt will officiate.

The forty hours' devotion of the blessed sacra ment will commence in St. Patrick's Cathedral today immediately after the solemn high mass, with a procession of the blessed sacrament, and will be continued with high mass at nipe o'clock on Monday, and close with a solemn high mass and procession on Tuesday, at ten o'clock.

At St. Mary's Roman Cathone church, on Grand street, corner of Ridge, the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey will this morning perform the solemn services of dedicating the additions and extensions lately made to the church. An extra choir will be in attendance, and all the necessary concomitants will be provided to give proper éclat to the

A mission was inaugurated by the Redemptionis Fathers, ded by Revs, Gross, Henning and Oberley, on the 5th inst., at the Catholic Church of the Epiphany, and will terminate to-day. The mission for men commenced Wednesday night week and

The Praying Band, of watch Mr. Samuel Halstend is leader, will conduct the services at the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal church this morning, afternoon and evening.

Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach this evening in the Broadway Tabernacle church on "Moses as an Inspired Prophet."

Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach this morning in Trin'y Baptist church, Taird avenue and Fifty ocond street; Rev. J. Stanford Healing in the evening Professor William Denton will speak before Society of Spiritualists this morning and evening at

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Lent was a most important season in the old Pagan church. In India, in old Egypt, it was observed with faithfulness and a zeal unknown to moderns. The old organizers of the religious system of the world worshipped the Sun God, mapped out twelve houses in the heavens for him and adapted their worship each month to the peculiarities of the season. Each of these houses of the Sun had an imaginary animal as its monogram, representing the peculiarity of the month in which, or rather over which, he presided. (See almanac.) Vast accumulations of food in store were then anknown and the people were generally dependent upon the product of each season for sustenance. At the period of midwinfer they had generally exhausted not only the cereais, but all the domestic animals doomed to slaughter, and, the hanning season at an end, recourse to the streams was their only and last resort until a more genual season should bring the young of the flock and milk and early vegetation. Fish then being their principal food it was most appropriate to furnish the flows of God with fishes for that season, and hence we find two huge scaly monsters domicillated in February. The sun leaves the flesh conscillation of Aquarius about the 25th day of January, and on or about the 6th day of March reaches the muston of that month, naving travelled forty days in the wilderness of the lishes. All worship consisted in miniating the Sun, and, if not from choice yet from necessity, all the old pagane courches kept beat most religiously, and the Mahommedan, Cathone and Episcopal Churches have perpetuated it. The only mystery that hangs around the question seems to be the question of time. The moderos make it a movable fast and anomaly of a person rising from the dead some weeks later one year than he does on the following. The Catholics and Episcopalians have preserved the astronomical period so exactly that it connects them most certainly with the old astronomical church. Their Messiah was born at the same time to a minute that the old astronomical Messiah, the New Year, was brought into existence, and their Nativity and Assumption occur on the day that the Pagans celebrated the same evects, long before the time of Abraham.

The Herald's Review on Judaism. son. Each of these houses of the Sun had an imginary animal as its monogram, representing the

The Herald's Review on Judaism NEW YORK, Peb. 18, 187].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The concise and well written review on Judaisu in your last Sunday's edition is another evidence of your desire to present to a discriminating public at Impartial and true portraiture of the religious movements of our century. This effort is most highly commendable. The future historian will only have to refer to the columns of the New York HERALD as a true, just and correct source, whence to obtain the ground work of his history. That coming historian, in speaking of the state of that ancient faith at his period, will quete, as an instance of editorial sagacity, the conclusions of your review—namely, that Judaism is not a stragging and decaying relation of antiquity, giving only spasmodic agns of life, innused by an artificial process, but that it is a live fact, as full of vigorous spiritual and intellectual activity as on the day when Sinal poured forth its thunders.

But I beg to suggest that the forms of the state of the suggest that the suggest tha anders. But I beg to suggest that, in future reviews on

But I beg to suggest that, in future reviews on that subject, the most significant fact should not be overlooked, that the West—the great, vast and im-mense West—will be in the course of time, is almost at present, the stronghold of Judaism, and that in the outlines which your reviewer so expertly draws the sincere, moderate reform, and therefore true conservative feeling of the great West, should find punce.

conservative realing of the great West, should find place.

In connection with this it may be interesting to know that the organ of the Jews of the West is the farnetite, most ably edited by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, a very learned, crudue and scholarly gentieman, of most liberal, advanced and homanitarian views, who, by his uniting zeal and hearty devotion to the cause of Judaism, has endeared nimself to every friend of progress.

The reverend gentieman will lecture at Steinway Hall on "Christianity, its Origin and its Originators." It may be asserted that Jews have no right to speak in public against Christianity; that they ought to be grateful to it for granting () them the privilege of enjoying their own faith, and that they ought to be contented with being let alone, &c.

To this it is answered that a learned Jew. Whe in

public brings historical researches to his assistance to lift the veil of mystery from the origin of Christianity, is doing no more than a Strauss, Rénau and a number of other Christians have done and are doing. He is only stating and substantiating facts which the professors of Christianity (most of them unconsciously) are steering for. The Unitarians (especially the Rev. Dr. Frothingham wing) will serve as an example for that assertion.

As there may be many Christians who would like to avail themselves of an opportunity to listen to a scientific and learned discourse on the subject perhaps your mentioning the fact will call their attention to it.

A CONSTANT READER.

Why I Did Not Become a Spiritualist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the Herald lately I saw an advertisement which caused me on that evening to start for Apollo Hall to hear a lecture from a live professor to progressive Spiritualists. I doubt not there are many of the readers of the HERALD, like myself, who would like to learn of a future state; but, like myself, will be doomed to disappointment, as the sequel will show. That I went perfectly free from prejudice I can honestly admit, as hitherto I have been the recipient of small chaff from some of my acquaintances, owing to my spiritualistic proclivities. Nevertheless, on entering the hall I was struck by the singular appearance of the audience, and I thought if the bediel of some great and good men should prove correct, that our present bodies join the soul at the resurcction, I certainly should not less flattered, much less nappy, if I should find myself in such company as I there saw assembled. The Professor took his text from that popular work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." And Topsy answered and said, "I don't know as anybody made me; specks a growed;" and Topsy, the Professor went on to say, was right. Man never was created. The story of Adam and Eve was a fabrication. Why had we not a heavenly mother as well as a heavenly Father in the Garden of Eden, and she would have guarded the interests of the human family? (Applause from a number of gaunt-looking females.) He the Professor's was not afraid nor ashamed to deny the existence of a Creator, as well as a patched up Jesus. (Great applause.) Man first originated in the smallest possible animaiculæ. At this point of the Professor's cloquence an old gentleman, with nowing locks, and what had been at one time, I presume, a very much clongated visage; but having met with an accident of some kind by which his forchead and chin were pressed almost together, a cane in his hand with a crook on it like unto a shepherd's staff, said crook being of bone—I believe it may be the crooked earthly shinbone of his patron spirit—i say at this point of the Professor's cloquence this crooked shinbone-headed cane, the point of which made such a loud and profonged applause, I could no longer hear what the learned Professor said. I judged by his looks he was excited, and heard him bawl out, "I will repeat it; I say the only difference existing between the large species of the ape and us is that we have a larger brain." Feet, hands and everything within reaching distance, and last, though not least, the crooked shinbone-headed cane, vied with a calo drier in an uproarrous applause, during which I purposely dropped my glove in the hope while I was picking it up I should be rewarded by havi the singular appearance of the audience, and I thought if the belief of some great and good men of them—were they pulled out, cut off or shoved in My reverie was here interrupted by my friend of the crooked shinbone cane, who had again. I presume, heard something pleasing of his origin, took a look at him, to see whether he had long ears or whether they had been cut down, and left dis gusted, but arriving at this conclusion:—Spiritual-ists having a larger brain than an ape, must necessarily have a larger head. Consequently, progressive Spiritualists have not yet emerged from the brute creation, but are progressing slowly under the influence of swelled heads.

ONE WHO BELIEVES IN A CREATOR.

Unification of the Christian World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As you appear to take the most prominent part among your many contemporaries for the amelioration and untilcation of the Christian world, I trust you will allow me to trespass a little on your invaluable space while I say a word or two about a very small, unpretending, but ve.y lively little church in this cay. This piace of worship is in Third avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-lith screets, and is called "The Chapel of the Holy Trinity." A few months ago I visited this church, but the worshippers were very lew in number, owing to some cause watch was not fully explained to me. I again called in on last Sunday to see if any improvement had taken place, and, I thank God, there I saw a large congregation heartily engaged with their zealous pastor in religious worship. Surely this is one of the ways in which the Lord works quietly in our midst. May His work go on thi not only our city but the whole world is full of the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE HERALD. small, unpretending, but very lively little church in

Presbyterian Memorial Fund-New York City Gives a Million.

The Evangelist states that at a second meeting of the sessions of the Presbyterian churches of New York city, February 14, reports were given which indicated an increased interest in the memorial indicated an increased interest in the memorial fund, and gave great encouragement of complete success so far as New York is or cerned. Three or four churches were named whose subscriptions will probably exceed \$100,000 each, and the prediction was made that the aggreat subscriptions of the city will be nearly or quite \$1,000,000. About \$700,000 to \$800,000 can now be pretty clearly seen, and it is hoped that he further effort to be made in the next two months will make up the balance.

Unsound on Sanctification Rev. T. G. Ciewell, editor of the Evangetical Mesenger, published at Cleveland, Ohio, has been summoned to trial for heresy. He is charged with un soundness on the doctrine of sanctification. An soundness on the doctrine of sanctification. An exchange says:—"A trial for heresy is something new in the Methodist world. We apprehend that Mr. Cleweil, who is a man of decided ability, has been misunderstood. It is very easy to torture statements which are not sufficiently guarded into heresies. Sometimes a candid explanation is all that is needed to clear away clouds of misapprehension. We hope it may prove to be so in the present instance."

Hebrew News in a Nutshell. Benjamin F. Perotto, the Consul to Roumania, receives a salary of \$15,000 annually for four years. during which time he will reside in Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. The amount was collected by the Israelites of the different cities of the United States. The war of 1870 seems to have somewhat affected the European Jews. The Conference of Reformed Rabbies, which was to assemble on September last at Munich, and for which great preparations had been made, had to be indefinitely post-poned, at which occurrence the orthodox Jews repolec. The "Universal Allanace," whose neadquarters are at Faris, and whose president is the venerable Adolphe Cremieux, has suffered severely, and an effort is made to remove its headquarters to Berlin. The Prussan Jews, however, take consolation in the thought that after the war equal rights will be granted them, when they will be able to hold office without forsaking their religion. The siming lights of the liberal party in the German Parliament, such as Laskir, Jacoby and others, are baptized Jews. There seems to be a determination on the part of the Hebrews of the United States to establish a "Hebrew publishing house" in one of the large cities of the Union. The Board of Delegates, a body representing all congregations in the United States, at its last session in New York appointed a committee, among whom are Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati; Recorder Wolf, of Washington, and others, to take this matter into consideration. The committee will meet on Monday, 27th inst., in Philadelibha. The London Times relates the following incident:—A Jewish resident of Dantzic, who followed the German army as sutter, was recently taken as prisoner by the French, tried as a spy and condemned to death, together with his partner, who was a Christian. The latter was first shot. The Jew was then bandaged and about to be executed. He prepared for death by uttering the "Shemanej Israel," the last prayer of a dying Jew. The words struck the attention of the French commander, who was himself a Jew, and who, doubting the language of his faith forbade him from having a brother in faith executed when the crime is doubtill. He had him released, sent to prison, and further inquiry was instituted. This results in establishing the Innocence of the prisoner, and he is set at liberty. The Habeleaceth, a paper published in Jerusalem, gives an interesting account about the ceromonics of the Samaritans in t tember last at Munich, and for which great prepa rations had been made, had to be indefinitely postliberty. The Habelezell, a paper published in Jerusalem, gives an unteresting account about the ceremones of the Samarttans in that city. They eat neuther cooked nor warmed up meat on the Sabbath, but they eat the better on Friday, when their table contains the best they can afford. They sit in the dark on Friday night, for they never have light in their dwellings on their Sabbaths.

Father Facrell's Letter to the Archbishop. We publish by request the original letter written by Father Farrell to the Archbishop, and which he

read from the pulpit on Sunday week:—
Sr. Joseph's, Feb. 14, 1871.
Most Reverend Archeishop—Having been officially notified that some of my teachings and public acts, more especially some of recent date, have incurred your censure and shaken your considence in me as a pastor of souls, and, furthermore, have given pain and disedification, not alone to many of my own flock, but of the Catholic community at large. I feel it my only to make known to you how much I am grieved at this, and how willing and anxious I am to make fitting reparation and apology.

To this end I wish to declare publicly that I have never consciously entertained any idea in belief contrary to the teaching of the Catholic Church; that I accept without reserve all the definitions, no less of the Vatican than of all previous General Gonacias; that likewise reject all erroneous opinions which are proscribed, and prohibited by the constitutions and decrees of the Holy Apostolic See; and whatever I have spoken or written in any contrary sense I hereby restrict.

Permit me to add most reveread sir, that my inread from the pulpit on Sunday week:-

nse I hereby retract. Permit me to add most reverend sir, that my in-

tention and firm hope is, that by the grace of God T shall always remain steadast in the faith of the holy Catbolic Church, giving it in the future, as a nave sought to give it in the past, my heartfelt allegiance. With respect and kind regards, yours truly, THOMAS FARKELL.

Most Rev. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Archbishop of New York.

Joke on a Napping Deacon. Western paper tells the following story of a good

A Western paper tells the following story of a good old deacon:

The clean-faced Telegraph of Atlantic came in last evening, and from its columns, brim full of news, we clip this about a napping deacon well known in this city:

"Not many evenings ago one of the good old deacons of council Bluth boarded the eastward bound train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacillo Railroad, destined for Chicago, Ho selected a comfortable seat in one of the elegant coaches peculiar to the r.ad, placed his overcoat over himself, his valies under his head, and was soon lost in the land of dreams. It so happened that somebody who had occupied the seat before him had left a large buff envelope lying on the cushion. The deacon had not been asleep long before a fellow passenger, in passing, jostied against and woke him up. On casting his eyes downward he spien the envelope, and for a time forgetting that he was going east at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and thinking nimself in his accustomed pew in the Bluff Chy church, he publied a greenback bearing a picture of Santion from his wallet, shoved it into the yellow receptacle, and again went to sleep. Pretty soon the conductor tapped him on the shoulder and asked him for his ticket. The old fellow still keeping the idea of his ticket. The old fellow still keeping the idea of his dream, and thinking the man of the punch one of the brethren calling for his contribution, sleepily referred to the envelope. The conductor examined it, but found that he had rode too far for that amount of money aready, and again awoke the deacon. This brought him to a realization of his situation. He felt sold, explained matters, passed in his checks, shifted over to the other end of the seat and again went to sleep. This we have on the authority of the best looking railroad boy running between Des Moines and the Blutts—at least so the girls at Avoca call him.

Religious Notes—Personal and General.

Religious Notes-Personal and General. A very remarkable revival of religion is in progress in Bristol, N. H., carried on by a united move-

ment of the churches. There has been a wonderful revival at Olathe. Kansas, a place of 2,500 inhabitants, and meetings have been held every evening for five weeks. Over 200 have expressed a hope. The receipts of the dramshops have fallen from sixty dollars to five per

Rev. M. B. Buckley, a very eloquent lecturer, will discourse at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, on the Irish Bards and their history. The object of the lecture is to raise funds for the erection of a cathedral in the ancient city of Cork, from which the learned gentleman comes

Archbishop McCloskey gave confirmation, at the Church of the Epipheny, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., to 150 females, among whom were many adults, and on Monday next will administer the same sacrament to as many males.

The late Charles E. Faistein, of San Francisco, left a bequest of \$15,000, to be equally divided among the Protestant Orbhan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Ladies' Protection Renef Society.

The pastor's widow in North Carolina whom a number of our readers have recently assisted says that she is "at a loss how to express her gratitude for the kindnass of friends that have contributed to her aid." Hon. Thomas Talbot has built a church for the

Baptist society in Billerica, Mass., at a cost of \$12,000, and secured the income of \$5,000 annually towards the support of the preacher. Rev. Peter McVickar has been elected president of Washburn College, Kansas. He was formerly State Superintendent of Schools and is eminently quali-fied for his position.

Rev. James P. Keiser requests his correspondents to address him at Petersburg, Va., where he is now

Rev. C. A. Fox, a well known Baptist clergyman, died suddenly at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 11th list.

Several ministers of the National Camp Meeting Association in the Atlantic States are to visit California in April, and Spend two months or more in open air preaching. The various branches of the Methodist Church in Canada are moving towards a union. On the 31st uit a union tea meeting was held at Toronto, at which the happiest spirit prevailed, though no action

Mr. Spurgeon has written a circular in behalf of the "Workingman's Lord's bay Rest Association," in favor of petitions to Parliament to refleve the 20,000 letter carriers from labor on Sundays. These carriers walk sixteen to twenty miles every day, and need one day's rest.

The Indian Mirror, a weekly paper in English, published at Calcutta—the organ of the "India Reform Association"—is about to take the form of a delly proad sheet, the first daily native journal in India. It compains of the want of cheap postage on newspacers.

on newspapers.

Another alarm about the approaching royal marriage has arisen in Anghean cherca circles in England. It is said that Lord Lorne is to be "admitted to holy communion without confirmation" by a bishop, he being already a recognized Presbyterian communicant in the Established Church of Scoton newspapers.

Find.

The catalogue of the Northwestern Presbyterian Seminary at Chicago contains thirty-eight names, including one resident graduate. One of them had his college education in Norway, one in Netherlands, two in Ireland, three in Canada, and others at above twenty institutions in this country, showing how cosmopolitan the West is.

ing how cosmopolitan the West is.

Mr. Oncken, of Hamburg, reports that 100 missionaries and colperteurs, with upward of two hundred brethren from the various Baptist churches in Germany, have from the commencement of the wardone their part in supplying first the German soldiers on entering the field with tracts, single Gospeis or the New Testament.

Money is being raised in this country to build a brick house of worship for a Presbyterian church of thiese to fundes emembers at Tung Chow, in the north of China. This church supports three mission stations, one of them 100 miles from Tung Chow.

There are three colleges in the West which the Unitarians are specially called upon to patronize—Antioch, in Ohio; Washington, in Missouri, and Humboldt, in lows. The last named has maney valued at \$60,000, and is now seeking in New England a money endowment.

The library put on board the missionary ship the

a money endownent.

The library put on board the missionary ship the "Morning Star" was the gift of the American Seamen's Friend Society; and that society has put two similar libraries on board each man-of-war and one on board each vessel sailing out of port.

on board each vessel sailing out of port.

A German writer, Dr. Huppe, in a work on the state of morals in Berlin, says that of the 630,000 Protestant inhabitants of Berlin but 11,900 are habitual church-goers, and that of 28,699 interments but 3,777 were accompanied by a pastor.

The Episcopal Lord Bishop of Quebec has purchased the Livermore place and other property in Plymouth, N. H., to the value of \$47,000, for the purpost of establishing a young ladies' Episcopal seminary of the nighest order in the States.

A New Hampshire paper, referring to an item pub-

A New Hampshire paper, referring to an item published in these columns a few days ago, to the effect that the Episcopal Lord Bishop of Queboc had purchased the Livermore place in Plymouth for a ladies' seminary, says:—"Rev. Dr. Balca, formerly canon in the English cathedral at Montreal, was negotiating for the place last summer, and has probably purchased it," but doubts if he contemplates starting a school.

School.

The Westfield (Mass.) Methodist church has a woman home missionary—sits Lizzle Eutler. She is employed by the church to work at the direction of the pastor in visiting the sick and destitute and bringing children to the Sunday school, in both of which eccupations she is said to be bighty successful.

THE TEMPLE EMANGEL.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adler on Ritualistic and

Heart Worship.
The congregation at this beautiful temple of Judaism was not as large yesterday morning as it sometimes is, but the singing and chanting was grand as usual. One does not get an impression upon first entering this house of God that it is not a hristian church, and no doubt very many Christians are to be found within its walls at every service. tians are to be found within its walls at every service. For the instruction and benefit of the whole congregation the service is conducted in Hebrew and in English, and on alternate Sabbaths sermons are preached in German and in English—by Rev. Dr. Adler in the former tongue and by Rev. Dr. Guthelm in the latter. Yesterday, after the reader had read a portion of the law—Exodus, chapter thirty-four—Dr. Guthelm read a selection in English, and also, at certain prayers in the ritual, he rectied or repeated them in English.

The sermon yesterday was preached by Dr. Adler in German, but as the doctor is suffering from a cold his voice was not so strong nor his utterance so distinct as it sometimes is. His theme was a contrast between

SPIREFULL AND RITUALISTIC WORSHIP.

His discourse was not an exposition of any particular text. He showed that the spiritual nature of God demands spiritual worship; that in the rude life and prevailing ignorance of Israel in the wilderness a ritualistic worship was best suited to them, and a tabernacie was their most convenient place of prayer. But as the people increased in power and wealth and intelligence, and became firmly established in their own land, they gave the best they had to God and built him a magnificent temple. A priesthood was ordained and sacrificus were offered to the Lord daily. A contrast was drawn between the condition and intelligence of the Israelites at different stages of their history, and the development of the intellect and of the spirit was shown. And in this progress the sacrifices of the Temple were omitted, and much of the ritual of the worship was dropped, and now the Lord requires us to worship Him in spirit and in trath. The superfority of heat worship over ritualistic service was ably and eloquently enforced, and all who could hear and understand the Doctor's discourse could not fail to be profited thereby.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP NEPTUNE.

Continuation of the Examination Against Captain Peabody and His Mates-Evidence for the Prosscution Resumed.

Yesterday the further examination of Captain Peanody, of the ship Neptune, and his mates, Mayo and Shields, was resumed before Commissioner John A. Snields in the Grand Jury room at the United States Court. Mr. De Kay represented the District Attorney, and Mr. Robert Andrews appeared as counsel for the defendants.

TESTIMONY OF GILBERT T. MILES. Glibert T. Miles (colored), sworn-I sailed with Captain Peabody in December last; during the trip I was maltreated: the first time I was maltreated was when I was reefing the maintopsail; I did not do it quick enough; the second mate slapped me in the mouth: next Sunday night I was furling the mainsail after my hand was frozen; I went out, on the yardarm; my hand was sore and I could not handle the sail, and the second mate kicked me three times while I was on the yard; the next time the second mate drove me out of the forecastle one night when I was so slow that I could not stand; he drove me out without my shoes, and I had to stay out four hours without any shoes; the weather was calm; the next morning I could not get my snoes on my feet they were so much swollen; the captain ordered me to go and get my shoes and put them on; they hurt my feet; a night or two after the captain came into the forecastle my feet and legs were swollen so bad that I could not walk or stand; the captain said, "What are you lying here for " and I told him I could not stand; I got out of the bank, and he told me to put on my shoes; I told him I could not; he said I must: I stuck my toes in them sai went out on deck; the captain said that was played out, and told the sec-

captain said that was played out, and told the second mate that if I went forward during the four
hours to keep me eight hours on deck; the second
mate shoved me; I saw the second mate knock
bill offiver down on deck and klok
him on the main yard; I saw Oliver
and Reiss sent atoft when their hands were frozen;
George thenry Banks was sent aloft with his hands
irostoliten; the captain never maltreated me except as I have stated.

Cross-examined—We were out between three and
four weeks when the second mate kicked me at the
halyards; my hands were not frostitten then; I
was furing the mainsail a fortnight before we got
in; it was about ten o'clock at night; all hands
were on the yard furing the mainsail; the
second mate was on the yard; I was on the
port yardarin; Eanks, Oliver, four white men and
the second mate were there; it was blowing very
heavy then, and it was preity cold, freezing; all
hands were called to furl the mainsail, and it was
necessary to do so; both my hands were frozen
then; they had been frozen about a week, and I had
been working during that week; I did no more
work that the other men, among whom the work
was equally distributed; it was the or linary work
on board the stip.

Q. Was it necessary? Objected to. A. Sometimes
it was not.
Q. Where did the second mate kick you at that

on board the soip.

Q. Was it necessary? Objected to. A. Sometimes it was not see ssary and sometimes it was not.

Q. Where do the second mate kick you at that time? A. In the side, He was standing at that time in the slings of the yard; I was standing on the foot rope, near the sings of the yard; I was standing on the foot rope, near the sings of the yard; I was standing on the foot rope, near the sings of the yard; I was standing on the foot rope, near the sings of the yard; I was standing on the foot rope, near the sings of the yard; I was standing on the foot rope, near the sings of the yard; I was standing on the foot rope, near the sings of the yard; I was standing on the foot rope, near the sings of the yard; I was shown in the material of the sings of the foot sings of the sings of the sings of the yard; I can't tell the day; he did not shove me out of the forecastle; I remained my regular watch below, and in the morning came out on watch; that is the time the captain told me to grease them and I did so; the captain examined my shoes and told me that probably if I greased them I could get them on easy enough; they were second haud snoes and were large enough for me when I got them; I wore my shoes for the balance of the passage and performed my duty; the captain furtished me with some clothes on the passage; I had no clothes when I came on board except the clothes I had on and one pair of stockings; my pants were stolen and one pair of stockings; my pants were stolen and one pair of stockings; my pants were stolen and one pair of stockings; my pants were stolen and one pair of stockings; my pants were stolen and one pair of stockings; my pants were stolen and one pair of stockings; there was a good deal of stealing going on among the crew; there was a compaint about it; the captain had the cloches overhauled to find out the stolen property; the captain dressed my hands twice, but what was put on them mance them worse; he ordered some of the men to get their hands dressed, but they did not go.

not go.

Redirect—After my hands were frostbitten I was

Redirect—After my hands were frostbitten I was

not go.

Redirect—After my hands were frostbitten I was sent to do work that required the use of my frostbitten hand, pulling and hanling ropes that took the skin off my hands; I saw the capiain put poultice's on the hands of George Henry Banks.

George Henry Banks, a colored man, deposed that he was one of the crew of the Neptune on her last voyage; ne said he never was lit-treated, only he was made to work after his hands were frozen; the captain sent him to work after his hands were frozen; the captain poulticed his hands, and he was not then sent to work until three or four days before the ship came in; the second mate took him he must not lay up then; saw the second mate kick Gilbert Miles one day on the mainyard; saw Bin Oliver kicked at the same time; the captain struck liebs one morning at the wheel; witness was there; Reiss had the saip of her course and the captain struck him.

Cross-examined—Salled with Captain Peabody before; on this voyage got a pair of drawers and sailcoth for a bed; the second mate, when I had wet clothes, sent me below to keep out of the way of the weather; I was sick during a part of the voyage with smallpox. had been on deck only three or four days after leaving Liverpool when I was selzed with smallpox. James Miller, a colored man, one of the crew. de-

with smallpox.

James Miller, a colored man, one of the crew, deposed that one night he was called out to furl the staysal, and when he came down his hand was frozen; was at the pump when he told the second mate his hand was frozen; the mate said nothing; was sick with the smallpox and had three boils on his leg; the captain ordered him on deck before he was properly well; the Saturday before he came in his leet were swollen; while he was at the wheel the captain came behind him, struck him on the side of the head and nose and kicked him.

Cross-examined—My hands were frozen after I got sick; was laid up with the smallpox two weeks; I had three pairs of pants and a flannel shirt when I came on board; had no bed, but had a blanket; the captain stood behind me when he struck me on the nose. (Laughter.)

James Moore, colored, deposed that about three nights before they came in he was haded out of his bunk and driven att to the braces; was not able to pull the braces because both his hands were frozen; the captain knew his hands were frozen; the captain knew his hands were frozen; the captain knew his hands were frozen the captain told him tog at at d-n quick; went to the captain; he dressed his hands three or four times; saw the second mate hit Reiss at the wheel and in the galley after his hands were frostbitten; witness was not able to work much after his hands were frostbitten; he was on the lookout.

ADJOURNMENT.

It was agreed that the Commissioner should take at the nospital the deposition of one of the seamen, who is at present confined there; and the further hearing of the case was then adjourned to the ist of March, Wednesday next.

A SKATING FEAT.

One Hundred Miles in Seven Hours. On Thursday three Newburgers named respectively Charles F. and George June and Gibert Carpenter, skated from Newburg to Albany, a distance of 100 miles, in seven hours and five minutes skating time. From Newburg to Poughkeepsie, distance sixteen miles, they found the ice very rough, and were one hour and fity minutes in skating that distance. From Hyde Park to Catskill, forty miles, the ice was in splendid condition for skating and ice-boating, and they made that distance in two hours and a half, or an average of sixteen miles an hour. Just before reaching Castleton they found the ice to be very rough, and were compelled to cross and recross the river several times. On the last mile of the one hundred Charles F. June made a "spuri" and skated it in three minutes and one second. The fear is believed to be without parallel in the history of skating on the Hudson. of 100 miles, in seven hours and five minutes skating

CATCHING A BURGLAR ASLEEP.

For some time past Chief Irving has observed a gang of well known burglars and State Prison birds who hibernate in the vicinity of murderer's birds who hibernate in the vicinity of murderer's block acting in a suspicious manner, and detailed detectives Dusenbury and McCord to watch their movements. The latter officers yesterday morning made a descent upon the house of the notorious burglar Larry Casey, at 187 Wooster street, and found Richard Johnson, the only person in the house, asleep. They secured Johnson, and upon searching the premises found concealed in the roof near the chimney a large amount of silk reps, which they took possession of. In the house was also found a line kit of burglars' tools and three loaded revolvers. The prisoner and property were removed to Police Headquarters, where the property remains for identification.

A brutal ruffan, if ever there was one, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, in the person of one James C. Regan, accused by his wife, Theresa Regan, with beating his two stepsons in an inhuman and brutal manner. The mother stated that the youngest of the boys he had beaten with a strap, attached to the end of which was a broken hall, besides striking him in the face with his clinched fists. The other boy he had kicked and beaten with his fists, together with throwing a cup of hot coffee in his face.

Justice Bixby held Regan in default of \$1,000 ball to keep the peace for six months,